

# Dempsey Wins the Title; Willard, Severely Beaten, Quits After 3rd Round

**Bell Saves Old Champion From Early Knockout at Hands of Youthful Contender Before 50,000**

**Towel Tossed In At End of Third**

**Beaten Fighter Dropped Seven Times in First Round by Lighter Foe**

By W. O. McGeehan

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 4.—A towel tossed into the ring from the corner where Jess Willard floundered on a stool, with his right eye closed and a constant flow of blood gushing from his bleeding mouth, was the signal that a new heavyweight champion had arrived here this afternoon. The signal of defeat came just a few seconds before time for the bell to ring for the fourth round.

In the three rounds Willard was given as terrible a beating as ever was received by a champion. It was practically over in the first round, when Jess Willard sent the huge Willard to the mat with a terrific left hook to the jaw. Willard was down seven times during this round. When the bell rang for the end of the first he was half way out of the ring in a neutral corner, beaten, bewildered and gashed. The bell could not be heard in the din, and most of the 50,000 screaming spectators thought that it was all over and that Dempsey had won in a round. It seemed that no human being could stand the punishment that Dempsey gave Willard in that round.

But Willard came back and fought. He tried the famous straight left, and put all of the force of his sagging frame under the right uppercut with which he killed "Bull" Young in Los Angeles. But his blows did not dazzle or stir Dempsey.

Willard Floored Often

When Willard dropped for the first time there was a bewildered and incredulous grin on his face. He could not believe it. He sat on his haunches, staring to see what a thing would have happened to him. Then he saw Dempsey and came up, only to be floored again. Dempsey followed him relentlessly, driving terrific blows to his jaw. Down went Willard again, and again he floundered to his feet, holding his legs apart to keep his balance.

In the second round Willard's right eye was closed completely and the blood flowed freely from the cut underneath. He glared defiance out of the other and he floundered forward, lashing ponderously but in vain, at Dempsey. More than once Willard rocked and held his feet only by superhuman will power.

In the third round Dempsey lashed a terrific left hook to Willard's jaw. The champion rocked and swayed like a huge pine that is falling under the blows of an axeman. But he kept his feet and fought while his heavy jaw sagged down to his chest and the blood poured out of his mouth in a crimson rivulet.

The big man's face was ghastly. I have seen nothing in the ring like it with the exception of the bruised and battered face of Battling Nelson when he was beaten by Ad Wolgast at Richmond, Cal.

Giant Drops Into Stool

When Willard sagged into the stool in his corner after the third round it was plain that the fight could not last much longer. The blood-hungry were clamoring for Dempsey to finish it, and it was certain that Dempsey would finish it decisively if not fatally in another round or two.

Suddenly a towel was hurled to the center of the ring. It was crimson in places from the blood that had been pouring out of Willard's mouth. There was a gasp of amazement from the crowd. The next instant the ring was filled with a screaming crowd, which included a number of hysterical women.

They crowded around Dempsey, gawking at him. They bent the bars that held the ropes and they cut the ropes to bits to carry away for souvenirs. Women streamed down from the higher points of the arena and demanded pieces of the rope.

There is no alibi for the champion. He was no hollow shell. If he had not been in the best of condition he would have died there in the ring under the terrific punishment that Dempsey administered to him.

And he had a stout heart, this champion that was. Nobody expected him to get up again after he was knocked down for the first time. He dropped down from two blows delivered almost simultaneously—the left hook to the jaw and the punishing right to the body. Then, when he rose, he was

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**The Winner Says:**

TOLEDO, July 4.—Jack Dempsey, the new champion, said: "I told you I would knock him out in the first round, and, to all intents and purposes, that is what I did."

"He took a lot of punishment in the next two rounds, but was such an easy mark for my blows and so feeble that I hated to hit him."

"Now that I am champion, I will try hard to be a credit to boxing."

**The Loser Says:**

TOLEDO, July 4.—Jess Willard, the former champion, said: "In the first round, when Dempsey hit me with a left hook, I tried hard to continue, but I was rapidly losing my strength."

"My eye was closed at the end of the third round, and I realized that it would be useless for me to continue, as I could hardly see."

"It is hard to admit defeat, but Dempsey is the hardest puncher I ever faced."

**33,000 Guard City and Reds Have Quiet Day**

Lack of Activity Ascribed to Preparations Made to Combat Any Possible Independence Day Disorder

New York's celebration of Independence Day was bombless. Despite the apprehension of the authorities that the Reds intended to inaugurate a period of terrorism by the placing of bombs and the spreading of revolutionary propaganda, the day was free from radical activity than usual. The Reds made themselves noticeably inconspicuous. Even the oldtime Socialist picnics, with their red flags and portraits of Karl Marx, were absent.

The inactivity of the anarchists, I. W. W., Bolsheviki and Left Wing Socialists was ascribed in part to the wide publicity which had been given to the preparations to combat any disorder. Practically the entire police force stood on guard about public buildings and the homes of prominent persons who had been publicly denounced by the radicals. In some instances in the downtown sections of the city where property was guarded the policemen on duty paced up and down deserted sidewalks and yawned in the absence of anybody to arrest or mysterious packages to examine.

Enright Has Little to Do

Meantime Police Headquarters, where Police Commissioner Enright was on duty, ready to give personal direction to any necessary manifestation of force at any given point, was deserted save for the coming and going of policemen. William M. O'Flaherty, chief of the local bureau of investigation of the Department of Justice, remained in his office in Park Row, but heard nothing except the buzzing of his electric fan.

Had it been necessary to quell any general disorder, 33,000 armed men could have been brought into action within a short time. Orders had been issued by officials of the New York guard for 12,000 guardsmen to be ready to report to their armories at a moment's notice. Besides these, many Secret Service men were watching the movements of extreme radicals.

Upper Fifth Avenue Dotted

Blue uniforms dotted the greater part of upper Fifth Avenue. Three policemen stood outside the Metropolitan Club, while other clubs were closely watched. Special attention was given to the homes of Senator W. A. Clark, Henry C. Parker, Governor Van Dusen, W. K. Vanderbilt, Andrew Carnegie and Mrs. Finley J. Shepard, although the occupants for the most part were away from the city.

Midsummer lethargy hung about the radical headquarters. On the door of the Rand School of Social Science, 7 East Fifteenth Street, was posted this notice: "This building will be closed all day July 4."

Two reporters who gained admittance to the lobby were shoed away. Miss Smith, the secretary, explained that the purpose was to prevent any strangers from slipping into the building with a bomb.

She said the school had received hints that there might be a "plant" to protect the building, and she said the school had requested that a policeman be kept on duty there. All day long the policeman paced the sidewalk in front of the school.

Action for I. W. W.

It was not so quiet at the I. W. W. headquarters at 27 East Fourth Street. While a half dozen I. W. W.'s sat there opining that if any power was found anywhere they certainly would have been "planted by the capitalist class," the landlady swooped in with a constable and a constable and served notice that the quarters must be vacated at once.

"Vacated?" repeated L. S. Chumbley, editor of "The Rebel Worker."

"Yes, vacated," said the landlady, giving her broom a menacing twist. "No more I. W. W.'s here."

Mr. Chumbley pleaded for time to obtain new quarters. He pointed out that the organization had leases which had not yet expired. The landlady explained that she had been advised by the police that other tenants might be more desirable.

The projected general strike which was to have been called as a protest against the imprisonment of Thomas Mooney did not materialize here. The strike headquarters at 25 East Seventh Street was closed, and W. D. Patterson, the local manager, was reported as having gone on vacation.

**Dutch to Yield Ex-Kaiser; Trial Will Be Public**

German Lawyers Will Have Assistance of Britons as Former Emperor Faces Allied Tribunal of Five

Holland Laws Not Involved

Violation of Belgian Neutrality To Be the Charge; Formal Protest Expected

LONDON, July 5 (By The Associated Press).—The Allies, according to "The Daily Mail," have received assurances that the Dutch government in the last resort will not refuse to surrender the former German Emperor for trial.

The newspaper says that the necessary formal objections will doubtless be raised to maintain the rights of Dutch sovereignty, but as the demand for his person can be made in the name of the league of nations national rights will not be infringed, and there is no doubt the Dutch government will be quite ready to get rid of the unwelcome guest.

John Andrew Hamilton, Lord Sumner, will preside over the five judges representing the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan at the public trial of the former German Emperor, according to "The Evening News."

Sir Gordon Hewart, Solicitor General of Great Britain, will lead for the prosecution. William Hohenzollern, it is said, will be defended by German counsel, assisted by British lawyers if he wishes them.

Procedure to Be Fixed

It is not considered likely, "The Mail" continues, that the matter will come before the Dutch courts, despite certain statements at The Hague.

The chief count in the former Kaiser indictment, "The Mail" understands, will be his action in violating the neutrality of Belgium and Luxembourg. The proceedings will be conducted in English, but a translation will be made in German and French simultaneously.

Great state trials in England, of which there have been none for many years, have been held in Westminster Hall, but it is not believed that Kaiser Wilhelm will be given that honor when he is brought here to face the Allied tribunal. The procedure for his trial will be laid down by a committee which will be appointed by the committee which the Allies will soon set up to execute the provisions of the peace treaty.

Five judges will be chosen by the British, American, French, Italian and Japanese governments, and it is expected they will constitute the court. In that event the Earl of Reading, Lord Chief Justice, will sit for Great Britain, and Edward Douglas White, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, is regarded as the logical choice of the American government.

Emancipation estimates of even the round numbers of holiday seekers were open only to expert accountants at 9 o'clock.

Hosts Flock to Coney

Coney Island was the objective of the principal attack. By 10 o'clock the sand on the beaches showed shimmering white in a few patches as hundreds of thousands of holiday makers sought relief from the heat and got sunburn.

The need for greater transportation to Coney Island grew as the mercury rose upward and train managers of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit began concentrating rolling stock on the roads to the beach. The Sea Beach subway and the Brighton Beach elevated were the most popular with the air hungry thousands.

From 8 o'clock until noon the Brighton line trains ran on a single minute's headway. Cars had been recruited from the corners of bars and from lines which were quiet and dry with intra-city traffic. The trains were made up of six cars, each accommodating between fifty and sixty seated and many standing. Subway trains for Coney Island slipped into the West End terminal at two and three minute intervals. These cars were crowded with holiday makers.

At 6 o'clock old Coney Islanders said that more than 500,000 were revelling in the crowded waters or coolly routing discomfort with much 2,750. There were only six arrests for intoxication at the island yesterday, a new low Sunday or holiday record.

Mary Duffy, matron at the Coney Island police station, had no holiday. She had fifty lost children to take care of and console.

Rockaway Also Popular

Rockaway was close behind the island in the numbers to whom it extended succor from the scorching streets of the city. The Long Island Railroad strove periphrastically to take to the Rockaway breakers the thousands who clamored to go. But at 10 o'clock the effort was suspended and the ticket takers were closed, largely because nobody could go through the train gates, because everybody seemed wedged in them. When the congestion was relieved the ticket sale was resumed.

The train dispatcher at the Pennsylvania Railroad terminal announced that the line was busier than ever before in its history. After sizing up the throngs which choked the terminal, he said: "The line is jammed."

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**Demobilization of Army May End War Prohibition August 1**

WASHINGTON, July 4.—There is a possibility that demobilization will be completed by August 1, thereby ending war-time prohibition. Demobilization authorities expressed the opinion to-day that Secretary Baker's order to get down to peace strength by September 30 will be carried out much more easily than at first expected.

Military experts went so far as to say that it would be possible to discharge all temporary officers and enlisted men by August 1. Even conservative estimates are completed by the first week of August

**Riotous Towns Turn Over Rule To Italy's Reds**

Four Persons Are Killed When Troops at Imola Fire Upon Crowds Demanding Cheaper Food

Florence Shops Sacked

Populace Holds Up Produce Merchants at Gates and Fixes Its Own Prices

ROME, July 4.—Authorities in the Imola and other towns in the Romagna district have virtually handed over their administrative powers to Socialist, Syndicalist and anarchist organizations, which have taken control of the region as Soviets, says the "Giornale d'Italia."

Four persons were killed to-day when troops fired on a crowd at Imola as a result of demonstrations against the high cost of living. Newspaper dispatches received here report the agitation to be particularly strong at Bologna, Ravenna, Florence and Forli.

Florence police and military measures have been taken to preserve order. The rioters were quieted in certain places by the prefect of the district, who requisitioned all fruits and vegetables, which in the summer form the staple foods of the poor. He fixed prices 40 per cent less than those currently charged. Where the crowds met merchants with their own produce, eggs which had been selling at from 8 to 10 cents each were sold at 4 cents.

Cart Away Entire Stocks

The mobs backed camions up to the entrances of the stores and loaded the vehicles with foodstuffs. Then the camions were whirled to strike headquarters where the provisions were distributed. Only food stores were looted, the clothing shops not being touched.

In the afternoon strikers congregated in the Piazza Victor Emmanuel, but were dispersed by police and carabinieri. There were many spirited incidents. It was necessary for the carabinieri to charge the crowds several times before the square was cleared, and many arrests were made. This evening armed guards occupy strategic points throughout the city.

Military camions still are going out from Florence to the regions stricken by the earthquake, where normal conditions now have been almost restored. To-morrow the military authorities intend to transport from Florence portable barracks which formerly were used by the army in the field. These will replace the tents now in use in the Mugello Valley.

**General Strike in France on July 21**

Labor Federation Joins Britain and Italy in Stopping Work for Day

PARIS, July 4.—The executive committee of the General Labor Federation announced that, after conferring with British and Italian "comrades," plans are being laid for an international labor manifestation on July 21, when there will be a complete stoppage of all work in France and Italy.

The objects of the demonstration, it is said, are "the cessation of armed intervention in Russia, the rapid demobilization of armies, the restoration of constitutional rights, full and absolute amnesty, and, above all, a war on the increased cost of living by all possible means."

ROME, July 4.—The General Confederations of Labor will meet here to-morrow to arrange the rapid demobilization of twenty-four hours' general strike in Italy, in line with the plan announced by the International Labor Conference at Southampton, England, last week.

The strike in Italy, as in France and England, will continue throughout Monday, July 21. The proclamation ordering it will be issued Sunday, July 20.

A proposed stoppage of the labor conference at Washington (the International Labor Congress to be held in October) is among other questions to come before the meeting to-morrow.

**Shows How Dempsey Did It; Kills Friend**

Demonstrating to his friend how Jack Dempsey knocked out Jess Willard last night, Anthony Wesielski, twenty-nine years old, of 101 Eagle Street, Greenpoint, Brooklyn, fully struck Thomas Black on the jaw. Black dropped to the ground at Eagle Avenue and Provost Street, Greenpoint, and Wesielski, he declares, supposed he was continuing the joke.

When his friend failed to arise, Wesielski became alarmed and summoned Patrolman Travis, of the Greenpoint station. He in turn was brought to the Williamsburg Plaza court.

Wesielski was arrested on the technical charge of homicide and will be arraigned to-day in the Williamsburg Plaza court.

**Germans Interned in Brazil Are To Be Sent Home Soon**

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 4.—The government has decided to repatriate German sailors taken from interned German vessels. The men will be returned to Germany on steamers of a Brazilian line.

Austrian representatives have asked the government for information as to the conditions under which Austrian subjects may come to Brazil.

**R-34 Crosses the Atlantic And Speeds for New York; Is Due at Noon To-day**

The Double Flight to New York

R-34 REACHES NEWFOUNDLAND COAST HERE 6 A.M. N.Y. TIME

START OF THE HANDLEY PAGE BOMBING 4:15 P.M. N.Y. TIME

DISTANCE FROM HARBOR GRACE TO MINICOLA 1,075 MILES.

BOTH DIRIGIBLE AND PLANE DUE HERE TO-DAY.

The giant British dirigible R-34, which reached the Newfoundland coast yesterday morning and headed for Minicola, was passed fifty miles east of Sydney, N. S., by the Handley Page bomber, also bound for Minicola, at 8:40 p. m. yesterday. The plane is due early this morning at Roosevelt Field. The dirigible may arrive about noon.

**Big Biplane Due Here To-day After 1,075-Mile Flight**

Handley Page Bomber Sets Out From Harbor Grace, N. F., for Minicola, Planning to Arrive at 5 A. M. To-day; May Tour U. S.

HARBOR GRACE, N. F., July 4.—The Handley Page bomber biplane, originally entered by Vice Admiral Mark Kerr for "The London Daily Mail" transatlantic contest, started at 4:15 o'clock (New York time) this afternoon on an attempted non-stop flight to New York. Vice Admiral Mark Kerr and his crew of three hope to land to-morrow morning at Minicola, in ample time to join in the greeting to the British dirigible R-34.

The Handley Page passed over St. Pierre Miquelon, about 130 miles from her starting point, at 6:50 p. m., New York time, according to a wireless message received here. At 8:50 o'clock it was reported from Sydney, N. S., some 170 miles further on, that both the plane and the dirigible were about fifty miles off that port.

At 11:45, New York time, the plane passed over Antigonish, N. S., traveling at high speed and at a great height. Antigonish is 120 miles east of Halifax and 430 miles southwest of Harbor Grace.

The distance from Harbor Grace to Minicola is approximately 1,075 miles, and the plane, counting on strong beam winds against them, estimated the flight probably would take between twelve and fifteen hours. With favorable winds, it could have been made in about ten hours, as the biplane is capable of developing an engine speed of ninety-five to 103 miles an hour.

Besides Admiral Kerr, who is acting as manager and assistant pilot, the crew comprises Major Herbert G. Brackley, pilot; Colonel Trygve Gran, navigator; and Frederick Wyatt, radio operator.

Take-off In Perfect

Despite the fact that the start was made up an incline, the Handley Page took off beautifully, being loaded to little more than half its full capacity. The petrol tanks, having a capacity of 2,000 gallons, contained but 1,100 gallons, which was declared to be more than ample for the comparatively short flight to New York.

The machine rose into the air after taxiing about 400 feet, and ascending rapidly, made a sweeping circle seaward.

Wilson Delivers July 4 Address Aboard Ship

WASHINGTON, July 4 (By Wireless to the Associated Press).—The Fourth of July was celebrated on board the George Washington with sports and games and a tug of war between army and navy teams. The principal event of the day was the address of President Wilson to the assembled soldiers and sailors at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

The members of the Presidential party were interested observers of the morning events. The President spent part of the morning in his office, going over plans in connection with his arrival at New York, which probably will be announced later. The weather continues fine, with the sea calm, the wind moderate and most of the day bright and sunny.

Six American destroyers were passed this morning proceeding eastward.

**Women's Emancipation Bill Beaten in Commons**

LONDON, July 4.—The women's Emancipation bill, which has been before the House of Commons for some time, was defeated to-day by a vote of 100 to 85.

The motion to reject was offered by Major Waldo A. Astor. Major Astor announced that the government next week intended to introduce a bill to take the place of the emancipation bill. This bill will provide for the placing of men and women on equal terms in civil and judicial matters. The measure, Major Astor said, will be wide and comprehensive.

The women's emancipation bill was offered by the Labor party. It was offered by its sponsors, being about political and legal equality of men and women in Great Britain. Among other disqualifications of women to be removed by the bill was that preventing women from sitting in the House of Lords.

**Pilot Balloon Also Is Up at Minicola as a Beacon for Dirigible**

MINEOLA, L. I., July 4.—Two great searchlight beams reached toward the stars from Roosevelt Flying Field to-night. Where their broad, white paths intersected a kite balloon hovered, apparently at ease in the fierce place. This is the beacon that British officials here hope the weary crew of the mighty dirigible R-34 will pick up before to-morrow morning and follow home.

United States navy officers here do not believe, however, that the craft will appear before noon.

All night long at the three wireless stations of the field operators will sit at their instruments, sending out calls and listening in the hope of catching the R-34's answer. Thus far they have

**Searchlights Hunt Heavens for R-34**

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The British airship R-34, on its way to New York, wirelessly the Navy Department to-night asking for the forwarding of all weather reports via Barrington Passage. The message, relayed from the navy radio station at St. John's, was received at 8:30 p. m.

The Weather Bureau renewed its warnings to the dirigible to be prepared for thunderstorms and similar disturbances beginning Saturday afternoon.

An earlier message from the Weather Bureau to the airship said: "Quiet wind and weather conditions along Atlantic coast north of Cape Hatteras; clear skies general south of Maine coast; local areas of cloud over sea north of latitude 42. Quite warm in middle Atlantic and New England states."

"The outlook is for fair weather and gentle breezes over region between New York and Newfoundland during next twenty-four hours. Some doubt as to weather on Saturday when local thunderstorms are probable. Weather reports and forecasts will be forwarded you via Cape Race until otherwise advised by you."

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**Weather**

Fair and continued warm to-day, followed by showers and lower temperature to-night and to-morrow.

Full Report on Page 15

Special Correspondence

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., July 4.—The great British airship R-34, which reached the coast of Newfoundland early this morning after crossing the Atlantic Ocean from Scotland, turned toward the southwest from Trinity Bay this afternoon, without trying to fly over St. John's, and headed straight for New York.

A message received at the Admiralty wireless station here to-night said the R-34 was headed for the Canadian mainland and was making good progress. Naval officers estimated that she ought to reach Roosevelt Field, Minicola, about noon to-morrow.

After turning away from St. John's, the dirigible passed quickly over the southeastern corner of Newfoundland and was sighted over St. Pierre, Miquelon, at 4 p. m. (2:30 p. m., New York time).

A dispatch from Sydney, N. S., said she was reported about fifty miles off that port at 8:40 p. m., New York time. The R-34 notified the wireless station at Mount Pearl that she was obliged to steer away from St. John's on account of adverse winds and a fog.

Lost in Dense Fog

Early to-day the airship was lost for a time in a dense fog north of Trinity Bay. She was then unable to reach Cape Race with her wireless, but gave her position to the British warship Cornwall in Bonavista Bay, whence it was relayed to the station here. Trinity Bay is about sixty miles north of this city, and Bonavista Bay is about 120 miles north of St. John's.

When the report came this morning that the R-34 had reached the Newfoundland coast at Notre Dame Bay at 6 o'clock it was believed that the airship would reach St. John's about noon.

This news was received with enthusiasm by the people of St. John's. The disappointment was correspondingly great when it was learned that the city would not get a glimpse of the great dirigible.

Gets U. S. Weather Data

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